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and the carpenters rather than a contest between employers and the unions. This long dispute between two affiliated unions is an excellent example of the vacillating, never-cross-the-bridge-until-you-reach-it policy in jurisdictional struggles which has ever characterized the American Federation of Labor—temporize, recommend, and finally gracefully bow to the most powerful national union. It likewise gives an interesting sidelight upon the strength of the American Federation of Labor.

FRANK L. CARLTON

ALBION COLLEGE

Pan-Germanism. By ROLAND G. USHER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. vii+313. \$1.75 net.

Pan-Germanism is, in the author's own words, a defensive movement for Germany's self-preservation and also an offensive movement directed against England. Its aim is to create a mighty empire, by constructing a great confederation of states including Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, and Turkey, and by depriving England of her possessions in the Mediterranean and in Asia. The author outlines the chances for and against such a scheme, and is inclined to question its success.

Pan-Germanism is a popular phrase in English-speaking countries and, without doubt, theories like Usher's are seemingly justified by certain articles in minor German newspapers and by the tone of certain pamphlets largely written or inspired by retired colonels and generals who picked up the pen after age and infirmity had forced them to unbuckle the sword. Lately a leading article of the *Berliner Tageblatt* defined German imperialism as the conquest of the world's markets by German goods. This statement shows Germany's aims in a very different light; and if we look at the work of responsible German statesmen since the Franco-German war, we cannot fail to see that Germany has not moved in the direction of territorial aggrandizement but has decidedly preferred commercial expansion. Her true intentions are not voiced by men like General von Bernhardt or the sensation-monger Maximilian Harden, but by the editorials of such leading newspapers as the *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Kölnische Zeitung*, and others. It would be very difficult to support Usher's theory from such sources.

Pan-Germanism and pan-Slavism, like pan-Islamism, pan-African-

ism, and other pan-isms, belong to the indispensable outfits of some newspaper editors, but the historians have had very few occasions to use them.

A. C. VON NOÉ

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Co-operation in Agriculture. By HENRY W. WOLFF. London: P. S. King & Son, 1913. 8vo, pp. ix+378. 6s.

In this work Mr. Wolff does in the field of co-operative agriculture what he has done in co-operative banking. His purpose is "to give a general outline of what has been accomplished with the addition of such suggestions for the adoption of co-operative methods as occasion may seem to call for." The chapter on General Principles will furnish a very good working guide for the establishing of co-operative societies. The writer's large experience in organizing such societies makes him an authority.

The chapters dealing with co-operative disposal of milk products, eggs and poultry, grain, live stock, and other produce, co-operative insurance, co-operative credit, the common use of machinery, and co-operation in land tenure are exceedingly full of data concerning the actual working of co-operative societies. The discussion deals with European conditions and perhaps cannot be adopted in America; but Sir Horace Plunkett's success in Ireland was due in a large measure to his willingness to learn from Danish and Dutch experiences. The experiences and facts gathered by Mr. Wolff from his close association with the problems make a valuable and timely addition to the literature on co-operative agriculture.

It is to be regretted that the presentation is not up to the standard of the subject-matter, and more particularly so because of the class most interested in the subject. The book is well worth careful study by those concerned in the problem of co-operation in agriculture but will not attract the general reader.

Who Pays? By ROBERT HENRY. London: George Allen & Co., Ltd., 1912. 12mo, pp. vii+72. \$1.00 net.

This book attempts to show the real incidence of British income, customs, license, estate, and other taxes. The conclusion reached is that all are shifted to the consumer. A tax on incomes "works a hardship on those who supply the luxuries of the rich" and the laborer is the first to suffer by its increase and the last to benefit by its abatement. A levying of property rates adds to the cost of production, as they are paid out of profits and wages, and even license taxes increase supply cost and fall upon the consumer.

The author advises, wherever possible, that England increase her import duties and relieve home industries of such fetters as rates, liability insurance, licenses, etc. This, he maintains, is possible when foreign producers cannot